

contained;" he terms the blood-corpuscles simply "unicellular movable glands," and, with reference to the chemical nature of the secretion, "globulin-containing albumen-glands." In the second place, so far as can be judged from his publication, Loewit only examined the blood which flowed from a wound on the body or which was drawn up from between the organs by a pipette; it is consequently a permissible hypothesis that centres for the regeneration of blood-corpuscles exist in the crayfish as in the Insects (see p. 213 of this volume of the 'Biologisches Centralblatt'), which, from a physiological standpoint, would be comparable to the lymphatic glands of Vertebrates, and in which the division of the cells may take place by mitosis. If this is the case it does not appear remarkable that amitotic nuclear division occurs in the blood-corpuscles circulating in the body, which, indeed, have an assimilating and a secretory function. A short time ago Cnénot (Archives de Zoologie, exp. et gén. 2<sup>e</sup> série, t. ix., 1891, pp. 78 and 83) observed in the crayfish in the gills and in the neighbourhood of the heart "glandes lymphatiques," which he regards as the centres for the regeneration of the blood-corpuscles. I believe therefore that it has not been conclusively proved by Loewit's investigations that a "regenerative" amitotic nuclear division exists. I may incidentally remark that Dr. vom Rath has shown me a series of sections of a young fish-louse (*Cymothoa*, sp., from Naples, 5 millim. long, in which mitotic division of blood-corpuscles was abundantly visible.

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XLIX.—*On new Species of Histeridæ.* By GEORGE LEWIS.

THIS paper is the seventh of a series published in this Magazine on the Histeridæ, and in the fifth memoir, that of June 1885, the estimate of known species was given as 1485, which included those given in the Munich Catalogue and in Schmidt's List of 1884. Since this assessment was made nearly 450 species have been noticed by various authors; but these figures include those of this paper and 16 of a paper in the press recording new species from Burmah, and do not note any reduction in the general number which may have arisen through the adjustment of the synonymy. Taking the total, then, as it stands now at 1850 species, it cannot be said, as regards their present numbers, that the Histeridæ are a very important family in the Coleoptera; but there are several

large collections in Europe containing material which is not yet worked out, and these must contain a very considerable number of new species, while beyond this nearly every collector who visits places outside the European limit discovers species to be added to our lists. Even those whose rambles merely extend to the Algerian border of the Mediterranean bring home novelties.

The family will probably ultimately rank with the Nitidulidæ and Colydiidæ, families in which the more curious species require of a collector a careful study of various insect-habits, as most of them are entomophagous or commensal; and these habits lead to many-sided instincts which go hand in hand with an intricacy of structure and a refinement of colour which makes the acquisition of a new species, possessed of such characteristics, a most attractive element in the popular side of entomology.

*List of Species arranged generically.*

Apobletes Duvivieri.	Eretmotus carinatus.
— Semperi.	Triballus corylophioides.
— platysomoides.	Saprinus flavipennis, <i>Péringuey</i> .
— corticalis.	Saprinodes, n. gen.
— semirufus.	— falcifer.
Platysoma solitarium.	Teretriosoma viridicatum.
— constrictum.	— cingulum.
Liopygus, n. gen.	— nigrescens.
Pachycerurus violaceipennis.	— Grouvellei.
Hister recurvus, <i>Mars</i> .	— plunicornis.
— Sikoræ.	— pilicornis.
Epierus dux.	Trypanæus rostratus.
— imitans.	— plagiatus.
Baconia festiva.	— fasciatus.
Carcinops dulcis.	Trypeticus Grouvellei, <i>Mars</i> .
Paratropus manicatus.	— obeliscus.
— castaneus.	— minutulus.
— effertus.	Onthophilus punctisternum.
— dædalus.	— bipartitus, <i>Lew</i> .
— anthracinus.	Colonides parvulus.

*Apobletes Duvivieri*, sp. n.

Oblongo-ovatus, complanatus, nigro-piceus, nitidus; fronte leviter impressa, stria recta utrinque interrupta; pronoto stria interna antice interrupta, interstitiis angustatis; elytris stria 1<sup>a</sup> integra, 2<sup>a</sup> basi abbreviata, 3<sup>a</sup> brevissima.

L. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$  mill.

Oblong-oval, parallel at the sides, flat; head smooth, lightly impressed anteriorly, frontal stria straight, not finely impressed, interrupted at each side, bent over the eyes; thorax impunc-

tate, marginal stria fine, internal parallel to it, both ceasing behind the eye, interstice narrow, the scutellar spot is a small clear puncture; elytra, striæ all well impressed, first complete, second parallel to it but abbreviated at the base for about one fifth, third basal but as long as one third of the wing-case and passing well beyond the abbreviation of the second, there is also an apical appendage to it of one or two punctures; propygidium polished, with a cluster of punctures placed transversely on each side; pygidium, posterior margin narrowly raised and smooth, the surface within is covered with large punctures evenly and rather closely set; prosternum is without sculpture or sparsely punctulate under the microscope; mesosternum shortly bisinuous and a little impressed behind the base of the prosternum, and there is a short transverse stria at each angle; anterior tibiæ 4-dentate.

*Hab.* Itembo, Central Congo (*Duvivier*).

*Apobletes Semperi*, sp. n.

Oblongo-ovatus, depressus, piceus, nitidus; elytris striis 1<sup>a</sup>-3<sup>m</sup> validis, integris, 4<sup>a</sup> apicali; pygidio ocellato-punctato.  
L. 4 mill.

Oblong-ovate, depressed, pitchy red, shining; head concave in front, with rather a strong and straight stria, a little shortened on each side, mandibles punctulate; thorax smooth, stria strong at the sides and at anterior angle, but terminating behind the eye, the lateral interstice is nearly the same width throughout; elytra, striæ 1-3 entire, rather strongly impressed, and nearly straight, 4 short, apical, and clearly defined; propygidium wholly punctate, punctures irregularly ocellate, shallowly impressed on either side; pygidium somewhat triangular, punctures ocellate and closely set, no marginal border; the prosternum is smooth; mesosternum sinuous anteriorly, stria well marked and continuing down the sides of the metasternum, anterior margin narrow; metasternal median line faint; legs and tarsi reddish, anterior tibiæ 4-dentate, intermediate 4-denticulate.

*Hab.* Philippine Islands (*G. Semper*).

*Apobletes platysomoides*, sp. n.

Oblongo-ovatus, depressus, niger, nitidus; elytrisstriis 1<sup>a</sup>-2<sup>a</sup> integris, 3<sup>a</sup> subinterrupta, 4<sup>a</sup> apicali; pygidio punctato, anguste marginato.  
L. 4½ mill.

Oblong-ovate, depressed, black, shining; head concave in

front, very finely punctulate throughout, stria rather fine, very feebly sinuous, shortened or interrupted at the eye and strongly impressed over it, mandibles punctulate; thorax also with an extremely fine punctuation, stria strong at the sides and ending behind the eye, the interstice is not wide, but differs from the last species in widening out a little before the middle; before the scutellum is a short, very fine line; elytra, striae 1-2 entire, nearly straight, 3 evanescent or a little interrupted in the middle, 4 short and apical; propygidium transversely punctate, punctures shallow, irregular, and somewhat oval, the posterior margin smooth; pygidium more closely set with similar punctures, margin narrowly smooth and feebly raised, the pygidium more transverse than in *A. Semperi*; prosternal keel without striae, but appears a little opaque, owing to an extremely fine punctuation, so also are the other sternal plates; the mesosternum is sinuous in front, stria complete and well marked, margin narrow, as in the last species; metasternal median line fine; legs and tarsi piceous, tibiae as in *A. Semperi*.

*Hab.* Tenasserim (Victoria Point).

*Apobletes corticalis*, sp. n.

Oblongo-ovatus, ferrugineus, complanatus, nitidus; elytris striis 1<sup>a</sup>-2<sup>a</sup> integris, 2<sup>a</sup> sinuata, 3<sup>a</sup> late interrupta: mesosterno bisinuato, antice in medio minute producto, stria late interrupta.  
L. 3 mill.

Oblong-ovate, ferruginous, flat, and shining; head nearly smooth, frontal stria complete, transversely a little bent; thorax, stria interrupted behind the neck, with a longitudinal patch of punctures on each side before the middle a little distance away from the margin, there are some strigous punctures also near the posterior angle; elytra, first and second striae complete, first straight, second a little bent, third widely interrupted in the middle, apical portion shortest; propygidium lightly bifoveolate, punctate throughout, punctures largest and confluent at the sides; pygidium closely punctate, with the hinder margin raised on each side, with apex depressed; prosternum feebly emarginate at the base, smooth; mesosternum anteriorly bisinuous and a little produced in the middle, striate at the sides only, stria ceasing where the prosternum touches; metasternum with a lateral stria, which is hooked inwards anteriorly and does not join the mesosternal stria; anterior tibiae 4-dentate.

This species in colour and outline resembles *Liopygus diop-*



*sipygus*, Mars., for which Marseul's measurement is 3 millim.; but this only measures  $2\frac{1}{2}$  millim.

*Hab.* Perak, low country (*Doherty*).

*Apobletes semirufus*, sp. n.

Oblongo-ovatus, complanatus, subtus piceus; elytris rufis, striis  $1^a-3^m$  integris,  $4^a$  basi abbreviata,  $5^a$  apicali; prosterno bistriato; pygidio punctulato; pedibus rufis.

L.  $1\frac{3}{4}-2$  mill.

Oblong-ovate, flat, piceous beneath, head and thorax (except the margins) above black, elytra red, propygidium and pygidium reddish brown; head flat, finely punctured, punctures not dense, striate above the eyes only; thorax somewhat transverse, feebly and sparsely punctulate at the sides, lateral stria fine and anteriorly ceasing behind the eye, at the base it continues round the angle as far as the first elytral stria, and behind each eye, a little distant from the margin, is a short bent stria; elytral striæ fine and feebly punctate-striate, first to third complete, fourth evanescent at the base, fifth short and apical; propygidium and pygidium finely, not densely, punctate, the latter with a slight impression on each side at the base; prosternum bistriate, striæ from the coxæ widening out towards the anterior lobe, lobe clearly punctate; mesosternum transverse, bisinuate, stria complete, but very close to the margin behind the prosternal keel, more clearly visible and stronger at the anterior angles; the anterior tibiæ have four or five blunt teeth.

*Hab.* Bahia.

*Platysoma solitarium*, sp. n.

Ovatum, convexiusculum, nigrum, nitidum; fronte haud excavata; elytris striis validis,  $1^a-3^m$  integris,  $4^a-5^a$  dimidiatis; prosterno angustato, lobo marginato; pygidio punctato.

L. 3 mill.

Oval, rather convex, black, shining; head and clypeus scarcely impressed, impunctate, stria complete, transversely fine and nearly straight; pronotum smooth, stria fine and complete, lateral margin narrow and same width throughout, sides of thorax gradually turn inwards from the base, anterior angles robust; elytra, striæ well marked and all equally impressed,  $1-3$  complete,  $4-5$  almost equal, apical, and reaching to the middle; the fifth is rather further from the suture than from the fourth; propygidium and pygidium a little

coarsely and somewhat closely punctured, the posterior margin of the latter is not raised; prosternum, keel very narrow, widening out elliptically between the coxæ, where it is margined with a stria, anterior lobe feebly punctulate, with a clear marginal stria anteriorly; mesosternum rather deeply cut out to receive the base of the prosternum, the marginal stria complete and well-marked, leaving a fairly wide margin anteriorly, except at the incision, where it is extremely narrow and feebly sinuous; the anterior tibiæ are 4-5-dentate.

*Hab.* Borneo (*Doherty*).

*Note.*—*Platysoma elingue*, Lew.—The prosternal keel is narrow in this species and without sculpture, the anterior lobe is margined with a stria and visibly punctate, the mesosternum is emarginate, not incised as in *solitarium*, and the stria is sinuous.

*Platysoma constrictum*, sp. n.

Oblongum, subparallelum, parum depressum, nigrum, nitidum; elytris striis 1<sup>a</sup>–3<sup>m</sup> integris, rectis, 4<sup>a</sup> apicali; prosterno antice constricto; pygidio punctato.

L.  $3\frac{1}{4}$  mill.

Oblong, rather parallel at the sides, a little depressed, black, legs reddish; head lightly impressed in front, obscurely punctulate, stria rather fine, equally clear transversely as over the eye; thorax impunctate, stria complete, anterior angles rather abruptly turned in from a point agreeing with the line of the neck; elytra with three complete outer striæ well marked and nearly straight, fourth straight and apical, occupying about one third of the elytron, apices impunctate; propygidium and pygidium evenly but not closely punctured; the prosternal keel is very remarkable, and is limited almost to the region of the coxæ; between the coxæ it is smooth and without striæ, in front of the coxæ it is constricted and abruptly depressed, and is gradually flattened out and merged in the lobe; mesosternum rather widely emarginate, with the angles on each side a little prominent, stria complete; anterior tibiæ 4-dentate. All the sternal plates are impunctate.

This species is narrower and more parallel than *P. dyfali*, Mars., but in its general outline it somewhat resembles it.

*Hab.* N.W. Australia.

LIOPYGUS, gen. nov.

There are certain species which until now have been indis-  
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criminatedly placed in *Apobletes* and *Platysoma*, which have an almost impunctate pygidium, with two large and deep excavations in the base near the outer edge. With this exception the general characters of these species agree with *Platysoma*; but I think it is now time to separate them, and I propose to adopt *Liopygus* as a generic name for them. I include in it *decemstriatus*, Mots., *caratus*, Lew., *exiguum*, Lew., *famelicus*, Lew., *Gestroi*, Lew., and *diopsipygus*, Mars.

*Pachycærus violaceipennis*, sp. n.

Oblongo-ovatus, niger, elytris subviolaceis; fronte bistriata, striis lævissimo impressis; mesosterno parum acute producto, antice immarginato.  
L. 4 mill.

Oblong-oval, black, shining, elytra with a violet tinge; forehead and clypeus widely excavated and sparsely punctulate, stria well marked over and in front of the eyes, but after passing the base of the mandibles it splits into two and becomes very fine, the anterior branch taking a semicircular course, and the posterior branch bending in the middle in the reverse direction towards the neck; thorax punctulate on the disk, punctures at the sides larger and more closely set, anterior angles a little deflexed and a little acutely produced, with an impression within the angle, marginal stria complete; elytra, striæ 1-3 complete, fourth shortened at the base, fifth nearly one third the length of the elytron, sutural reaching, and widening out a little at, the scutellum, and apically the interstice is slightly narrowed; propygidium rather closely punctured, punctures on pygidium more dense; prosternum, keel flat, with lateral striæ fine and parallel before the coxæ, and widening out a little at the base, surface sparsely punctulate; mesosternum somewhat acutely produced anteriorly, with a fine oblique stria at the sides only; the stria is common to the metasternum also. The mesosternum and first segment of the abdomen punctulate like the prosternum, but the metasternum is nearly smooth.

The frontal striæ are a remarkable characteristic in this insect.

*Hab.* Itembo, Central Congo (*Duvivier*).

*Hister recurvus*, Mars.

This species is a maculate one; it has two large lobe-like red spots at the base of the thorax, well separated from each

other by a black area in front of the scutellum. Marseul did not observe this, as the type, which I possess, is stained by immersion in spirit; but on a close examination of it I can see that it possesses these red blotches. There are also two large red blotches on the metasternum, one on each side at the widest part.

*Hister Sikora*, sp. n.

Breviter ovalis, niger, nitidus; pronoto stria interna integra, postice flexuosa, externa utrinque abbreviata; elytris striis 1<sup>a</sup>–4<sup>m</sup> integris, 5<sup>a</sup> suturalique brevibus.

L.  $6\frac{1}{2}$  mill.

Short-oval, black, shining; head feebly punctulate and rather wide, stria well marked and semicircular; thorax smooth, with a small scutellar point on the thoracic edge, inner stria complete, flexuous towards the base, hamate at the angle, interstice broad for two thirds the length from the anterior angle, then it narrows down to the point where the outer stria ceases; external stria ceases behind the eye and before the base; elytra, striæ 1–4 complete, 3–4 sinuous, leaving a wide interstice at the base between the second and third, fifth apical, short and anteriorly punctiform, sutural widely shortened at the base, punctiform at the apex; propygidium clearly but not closely punctate, pygidium similarly punctured at the base, the punctures gradually becoming smaller at the apex; prosternum narrowed before the coxæ, and without sculpture; mesosternum subsinuous in front, stria complete but rather fine, it is not connected with the metasternal lateral stria, the last, although commencing at the anterior suture, begins nearer the middle; anterior tibiæ 3-dentate, the others multispinous.

This is the largest species of the genus from Madagascar at present known, and the trivial name will help to commemorate Mr. F. Sikora's sojourn in this delightful island.

*Hab.* Madagascar (east coast).

*Epierus dux*, sp. n.

Ovalis, convexus, niger, nitidus; elytris striis 1<sup>a</sup>–3<sup>m</sup> integris et cæteris abbreviatis, apicibus rugoso-punctatis; propygidio pygidioque dense et grosse punctatis.

L.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ – $4\frac{3}{4}$  mill.

Oval, convex, black and shining; forehead finely punctulate, flattish between the antennæ, sulcate over each eye;

the labrum straight in front; thorax, stria complete, finely crenulate behind the head, distinctly punctulate at the sides, punctures becoming evanescent on the disk; a scutellar impression is finely punctulate; elytra have three outer striæ crenulate and complete, the first and second are strongest in the middle, fourth apical, ceasing in the middle, with a cuneiform appendage at the base, the fifth is shorter, with a simple puncture at the base, the sixth is longer and punctiform anteriorly; the apices of the elytra are rugosely punctate, after the manner of *Sternaulax Edwardsi*, but less coarse; propygidium and pygidium densely and coarsely punctured; prosternum, keel finely, not closely punctulate, with a stria on each side terminating close on the base, feebly sinuate before the coxæ, and nearly meeting in front; mesosternum feebly sinuous behind the prosternal keel, and margined anteriorly with a crenulate stria; anterior tibiæ 7-10-dentate, posterior spinose.

It is singular to see this species agreeing with the *Sternaulax* in the sculpture of the elytra, as both species were apparently taken together.

*Hab.* Madagascar (east coast).

*Epierus imitans*, sp. n.

Oblongo-ovalis, convexus, niger, nitidus; elytris striis 1<sup>a</sup>-3<sup>m</sup> integris, 4<sup>a</sup>-5<sup>a</sup> brevibus, 6<sup>a</sup> basi late abbreviata; propygidio pygidioque parum dense punctatis.

L. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ -3 $\frac{1}{2}$  mill.

Oblong-oval, convex, black; forehead nearly smooth, with a strong stria over the eyes; head impressed between them, labrum widely emarginate; thorax, stria complete, finely crenulate behind the head, punctulate at the sides, punctures on the disk scarcely visible; scutellar spot somewhat linear; elytra, striæ 1-3 complete and feebly crenulate, 4-5 equal, or fourth one third and fifth one quarter the length of the elytron (varying in all examples); fourth has a short basal appendage, fifth a puncture, sixth apical and two thirds as long as elytra, apices irregularly and not very distinctly punctulate; pygidium and propygidium a little closely punctured; prosternum, keel punctures scarcely visible, stria as in *E. dur*, but less sinuous and joining anteriorly; mesosternum sculptured similarly to that of *E. dur*, but less wide; anterior tibiæ 6-7-dentate.

*Hab.* Madagascar (east coast).

*Baconia festiva*, sp. n.

Breviter ovalis, depressa, viridis, pedibus obscure rufis; fronte distincte punctata; clytris striis 1<sup>a</sup>-3<sup>m</sup> integris, 4<sup>a</sup>-5<sup>m</sup> abbreviatis; prosterno lato, bistriato; mesosterno haud sinuato, antice immarginato, stria transversa arcuatim impressa; tibiis anticis tridentatis.

L. 2 mill.

Depressed, shortly ovate, metallic bluish-green above, legs dull red; head clearly but a little sparsely punctate, obscurely striate above the eyes; thorax punctured at the sides like the head, smooth in the middle, external stria fine but complete, anterior angles distinctly reflexed; elytra, striæ 1-3 complete, feebly punctate, third finer apically, fourth fine at the apex, becoming punctiform towards the middle and evanescent at the base, fifth short, fine, punctiform, apical, and terminating before the middle, no sutural, apical margin sparsely punctulate; propygidium and pygidium punctured like the head, the pygidium is transverse and somewhat parallel at the sides; prosternum, lobe punctate, keel flat, smooth, rather wide, bordered laterally with two strong and nearly straight striæ; mesosternum transverse, broad, and very short, anteriorly nearly straight, but slightly receding from the prosternum, transverse stria well marked and feebly bowed; anterior tibiæ with three teeth well separated from each other, posterior unarmed.

This species corresponds structurally with *B. loricata*, Lew. It is not similar to *Phelister micans* and *fulgidus*, Sch., in both of which the mesosternum is anteriorly bisinuuous. The mesosternum is similar to that in a *Carcinops*, and I am not at all sure at this stage of the study of the genus that it may not eventually be placed nearer to *Carcinops* than *Phelister*.

*Hab.* Bahia.

*Carcinops dulcis*, sp. n.

Oblonga, subparallela, parum convexa, nigra, nitida; fronte stria semicirculari completa; thorace punctulato, in media linea impressa; clytris striis punctato-striatis; pygidio rugoso-punctato; mesosterno metasternoque utrinque fortiter striatis.

L. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$  mill.

Oblong, somewhat parallel at the sides, moderately convex, black, shining; head a little convex, finely and sparsely punctulate, stria clear, complete, and semicircular, clypeus short; thorax, anterior angles depressed, stria fine and complete, punctulate throughout, but not densely; a faint line before



the scutellum is half the length of the thorax; elytra, striae 1-3 are punctate and complete, the fourth is punctiform apically, fifth punctiform and evanescent at base, sixth as last but only reaching the middle; in the dorsal region of the suture there is a fine stria, not punctate, which may or may not be the true sutural; propygidium and pygidium rugosely punctate, especially the latter; prosternum bistrate; mesosternum deeply emarginate in front, and the transverse stria following the emargination is fine, but at the sides it is very strong, slightly sinuous, and ceasing only at the posterior edge of the metasternum; the first segment of the abdomen has a somewhat similar lateral stria and a shorter one outside of it; the external edge of the intermediate tibia is armed with a tooth similar to that in *C. striatisternum*, Lew., to which species it has a close resemblance; the anterior tibiae have four evenly placed teeth.

In *Carcinops striatisternum* the metasternal lateral stria does not connect with the mesosternal line, but it has a second shorter stria outside of and parallel to it; both this and *C. dulcis* are without the conspicuous emargination in the outer edge of the anterior tibiae, and it is with some doubt I leave them in *Carcinops*.

*Hab.* Sumatra.

#### PARATROPUS, Gerstäcker.

In the Munich Catalogue Harold gave Marseul's genus *Phylloscelis*, 1862, the preference over Gerstäcker's *Paratropus*, 1866; but *Phylloscelis* was used in the Homoptera by Germar in 1839.

#### *Paratropus manicatus*, sp. n.

Orbicularis, supra convexus, brunneus; clypeo impresso: pronota stria laterali integra, antice haud striato: elytris punctulatis, striis nullis; pygidio laevi; mesosterno immarginato.  
L.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mill.

Orbicular, rather convex, brown, and shining; head very obscurely punctulate, clypeus longitudinally impressed; thorax, lateral stria fine but clear, margin narrowly and slightly raised, anterior angles obtusely produced, no anterior stria, punctured throughout, punctures very fine, most visible before the scutellum, obscurely strigose at the sides; elytra finely and a little closely punctulate, marginal stria very clear and complete; the dorsal striae are obsolete and the disk inclined to be black; propygidium and pygidium nearly smooth; pro-

sternum broad and widening out anteriorly, lateral stria very fine, nearly smooth, widely incised at the base, edge of the anterior lobe somewhat reflexed; mesosternum widely produced in front, without marginal stria, obscurely punctulate; metasternum with an extremely fine oblique stria on each side, distinctly and rather closely punctulate, except at the middle of basal region; first segment of abdomen bistriate at sides and more finely punctulate; tibiæ dilated and without teeth, the intermediate and posterior being obtusely angulate in the middle of the outer edge.

This species resembles *P. castaneus* in size, colour, and shape.

*Hab.* Mexico.

*Paratropus castaneus*, sp. n.

Orbicularis, supra convexus, brunneus, nitidus; fronte ante oculos carinata; thorace elytrisque sparsissime punctatis; prosterno utrinque bistriato; mesosterno in medio punctato.

L.  $1\frac{1}{3}$  mill.

Nearly circular in outline, brown, shining, convex above; head polished, with six or eight punctures bearing setæ on the forehead, carinate before the eyes, impressed anteriorly, clypeus a little constricted at base; thorax, marginal stria fine and clearly visible at the sides, interstice narrow, an oblique impression begins behind the eye and terminates before the posterior angle, and has an extremely fine bent stria in its centre; the disk has widely scattered punctures, each bearing a seta; elytra, marginal stria fine, very clear, and complete, the dorsal striæ are represented by punctures bearing setæ similar to the thorax, except that those in the position usual to the first three striæ are in rows; propygidium and pygidium nearly smooth, a few flavous setæ are visible on the surfaces; prosternum impunctate, triangularly incised at the base, the keel wide, with two striæ on each side, both widening out anteriorly from the base; the mesosternum triangularly produced in front, the apex being feebly reflexed; anteriorly the mesosternum is immarginate, but there are three very fine striæ on each side, which are apparently "lateral striæ;" they all start from a common point opposite the exterior stria of the prosternal keel, and they are continued down the side of the metasternum; mesosternum with a few scattered and feebly impressed punctures in the middle; the first segment of the abdomen has a row of punctures on the anterior edge and is bistriate laterally.

*Hab.* Mexico.

the scutellum is half the length of the thorax; elytra, striae 1-3 are punctate and complete, the fourth is punctiform apically, fifth punctiform and evanescent at base, sixth as last but only reaching the middle; in the dorsal region of the suture there is a fine stria, not punctate, which may or may not be the true sutural; propygidium and pygidium rugosely punctate, especially the latter; prosternum bistriate; mesosternum deeply emarginate in front, and the transverse stria following the emargination is fine, but at the sides it is very strong, slightly sinuous, and ceasing only at the posterior edge of the metasternum; the first segment of the abdomen has a somewhat similar lateral stria and a shorter one outside of it; the external edge of the intermediate tibia is armed with a tooth similar to that in *C. striatisternum*, Lew., to which species it has a close resemblance; the anterior tibiae have four evenly placed teeth.

In *Carcinops striatisternum* the metasternal lateral stria does not connect with the mesosternal line, but it has a second shorter stria outside of and parallel to it; both this and *C. dulcis* are without the conspicuous emargination in the outer edge of the anterior tibiae, and it is with some doubt I leave them in *Carcinops*.

*Hab.* Sumatra.

#### PARATROPUS, Gerstäcker.

In the Munich Catalogue Harold gave Marseul's genus *Phylloscelis*, 1862, the preference over Gerstäcker's *Paratropus*, 1866; but *Phylloscelis* was used in the Homoptera by Germar in 1839.

#### *Paratropus manicatus*, sp. n.

Orbicularis, supra convexus, brunneus; clypeo impresso: pronoto stria laterali integra, antice haud striato; elytris punctulatis, striis nullis; pygidio laevi; mesosterno immarginato.  
L.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mill.

Orbicular, rather convex, brown, and shining; head very obscurely punctulate, clypeus longitudinally impressed; thorax, lateral stria fine but clear, margin narrowly and slightly raised, anterior angles obtusely produced, no anterior stria, punctured throughout, punctures very fine, most visible before the scutellum, obscurely strigose at the sides; elytra finely and a little closely punctulate, marginal stria very clear and complete; the dorsal striae are obsolete and the disk inclined to be black; propygidium and pygidium nearly smooth; pro-

sternum broad and widening out anteriorly, lateral stria very fine, nearly smooth, widely incised at the base, edge of the anterior lobe somewhat reflexed; mesosternum widely produced in front, without marginal stria, obscurely punctulate; metasternum with an extremely fine oblique stria on each side, distinctly and rather closely punctulate, except at the middle of basal region; first segment of abdomen bistriate at sides and more finely punctulate; tibiae dilated and without teeth, the intermediate and posterior being obtusely angulate in the middle of the outer edge.

This species resembles *P. castaneus* in size, colour, and shape.

*Hab.* Mexico.

*Paratropus castaneus*, sp. n.

Orbicularis, supra convexus, brunneus, nitidus; fronte ante oculos carinata; thorace elytrisque sparsissime punctatis; prosterno utrinque bistriato; mesosterno in medio punctato.

L.  $1\frac{1}{3}$  mill.

Nearly circular in outline, brown, shining, convex above; head polished, with six or eight punctures bearing setae on the forehead, carinate before the eyes, impressed anteriorly, clypeus a little constricted at base; thorax, marginal stria fine and clearly visible at the sides, interstices narrow, an oblique impression begins behind the eye and terminates before the posterior angle, and has an extremely fine bent stria in its centre; the disk has widely scattered punctures, each bearing a seta; elytra, marginal stria fine, very clear, and complete, the dorsal striae are represented by punctures bearing setae similar to the thorax, except that those in the position usual to the first three striae are in rows; propygidium and pygidium nearly smooth, a few flavous setae are visible on the surfaces; prosternum impunctate, triangularly incised at the base, the keel wide, with two striae on each side, both widening out anteriorly from the base; the mesosternum triangularly produced in front, the apex being feebly reflexed; anteriorly the mesosternum is immarginate, but there are three very fine striae on each side, which are apparently "lateral striae;" they all start from a common point opposite the exterior stria of the prosternal keel, and they are continued down the side of the metasternum; mesosternum with a few scattered and feebly impressed punctures in the middle; the first segment of the abdomen has a row of punctures on the anterior edge and is bistriate laterally.

*Hab.* Mexico.

pygidium is convex and smooth; the prosternum is without sculpture, and the keel and the anterior lobe are narrowly built up to the level of the mesosternum, and the keel is very slightly narrowed in the middle and a little widened out at the base, the anterior lobe, which is not distinct from the keel, is narrower than the base of the prosternum; the mesosternum and metasternum are longitudinally convex and consist of one plate, smooth, with an anterior stria, which leaves a wide interstice in front and passes at right angles down the sides and crosses the first segment of the abdomen; outside this stria is a second, which commences at the intermediate coxæ and runs parallel to it; these lateral striæ are very strong; the first segment of the abdomen is punctate on each side at the anterior edge, and in the middle there is a tubercle which is partly abdominal and partly metasternal; the tibiæ are moderately dilated, feebly angulate on the outer edge, and a few small spines are seen on the anterior pair.

This curious species is placed in *Paratropus* provisionally; superficially, owing to the shape of the thorax, it looks like an *Heterius*. The anterior lobe of the prosternum is narrower than the base of the keel.

*Hab.* Bahia.

*Eretmotus carinatus*, sp. n.

Orbicularis, convexus, niger, subnitidus; fronte stria carinata punctulata; clytris striis marginalibus carinatis, stria 1<sup>a</sup> subintegra. 2<sup>a</sup> dimidiata, 3<sup>a</sup> abbreviata; propygidio vix dense punctato; pedibus rufis.

L.  $2\frac{1}{8}$  mill.

Orbicular, convex, black, not very shining; head rather densely punctulate, with an extremely fine sculpture between the punctures, which gives an appearance of opacity; the lateral striæ are carinate, not meeting in front, but passing down the sides of the clypeus; thorax closely but not densely punctulate on the disk, punctures at the sides and behind the neck closer and subocellate (but shallow) under microscopic power; well within the posterior angle is a triangular sulcus, apex pointed outwards; the anterior angles are very obtuse and slightly reflexed, the lateral stria is complete and just before the posterior angle it widens out a little and leaves on the margin a minute longitudinal fissure, angle reddish; elytra, the first stria evanescent apically, second dimidiate, third less distinct, the first and second are carinate for the basal half, and the marginal stria, with the short subhumeral one which joins it, is also carinate; prosternum rugosely punctate,

lateral stria short and obscure, beginning before the coxæ only and ending before the transverse suture, which is well marked; the anterior lobe is short and transverse; mesosternum bisinuate anteriorly and margined with a stria; propygidium and pygidium rather densely punctured.

*Eretmotus* has two claws on each tarsus.

*Hab.* Saïda, Algeria (*Baron Bonnaire*).

*Triballus corylophioides*, sp. n.

Circularis, supra convexus, piceus, nitidus; pronoto elytrisque lateralibus striatis; prosterno bistriato; antennis pedibusque rufis.

L.  $1\frac{2}{3}$  mill.

Circular in outline, convex above, piceous, shining; forehead slightly convex, clypeus short and obtuse; thorax, lateral stria well marked, ceasing at the anterior angle, and sinuous in the middle; elytra with a stria similar to that of the thorax at the sides, no dorsal stria; the whole of the upper surface appears finely punctulate under strong microscopic power, but there is no other sculpture; prosternum broad, with a fine and short stria on each side near the coxæ; before the anterior lobe is a feeble but distinct transverse ridge, and the edge of the lobe is narrowly reflexed; the meso- and metasternum and the first segment of the abdomen are without striæ; the mesosternum is anteriorly nearly straight; legs reddish, tibiæ a little dilated before the tarsi, edges without spines.

This species in the almost total absence of sculpture resembles an *Idolia*.

*Hab.* Sumatra.

*Saprinus flavipennis*, Péringuey.

The type of this has been kindly sent to me by Mr. L. Péringuey, and I find it does not differ from *cruciatus*, F. It is a European species, which occurs also as far south as the Transvaal.

SAPRINODES, gen. nov.

I propose this genus to receive a curious species from Queensland; it differs from *Saprinus* in having slender falciform anterior tibiæ, narrowed at either end, and in having two thirds of their length grooved for the reception of the tarsi. The anterior tibia also is carried on beyond the point where the tarsi are inserted, and terminates in a very conspicuous hook. The body is not very convex and the legs are longer than in *Saprinus*, while the prosternal cavities in



which the clubs of the antennæ rest are larger and more in the keel, and are apparently the cause of the constriction in it. When viewed sideways the partition in the keel between the two cavities is so slight that light may be seen through it.

*Saprinodes falcifer*, sp. n.

Ovalis, convexiusculus, æneus, nitidus; elytris dense strigoso-punctatis, speculo scutellari nitido rotundo; tibiis anticis hamatis.

L.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  mill.

Oval, brassy, but little convex, punctured wholly above, except five smooth disks on the thorax and two round disks near the base of the elytra which touch the sutural striæ; the frontal stria ceases at the antennæ; the elytral disks are clearly defined, as in *Saprinus specularis* and *S. gemmenus*, the thoracic disk in front of the scutellum is larger and occupies the median area nearly to the neck, the four others are more obscure, especially the intermediate ones; the elytral punctures are strigose at and near the apices, the first and second striæ are short, basal, and just visible amongst the punctures; the sutural stria is clear and complete, commencing near the scutellum at the elytral disk and continuing round the apex; the sutural interstices are nearly smooth; pygidium densely punctured and convex on the disk before the apex; the prosternum is on the same plane as the mesosternum for half its length, and is then deflexed at a considerable angle; the lateral striæ are complete, joining at both ends, the keel is constricted in the middle, where the striæ nearly meet; anteriorly there is an outer and shorter stria; the mesosternum is emarginate in front, with a marginal stria, and somewhat coarsely punctured; the metasternum is narrowly punctured behind only, with a conspicuous, somewhat triangular, but shallow depression, which occupies nearly the whole of its median area; the legs are rather long, the anterior tibiæ narrow and falciform and without denticulations, but the end of the tibia is produced beyond the insertion of the tarsi into a very conspicuous hook, and the tibia itself is deeply grooved for the reception of the tarsal joints.

*Hab.* Rockhampton, Queensland.

*Teretriosoma viridicatum*, sp. n.

Cylindricum, æneo-viridum, nitidum, punctatum; mesosterno immarginato; pygidio in medio arcuatim carinato.

L.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mill.

Cylindrical, brassy green, metallic; head a little convex

between the eyes, clypeus nearly straight in front, both thickly and coarsely punctate; thorax less coarsely and less densely punctured, lateral stria well marked, especially at the anterior angles, but extremely fine behind the neck; scutellar spot shallow; elytra punctured similarly to the thorax except in the region of the scutellum, where the points are finer; the propygidium and pygidium are evenly and closely punctured, punctures finer than those of the sterna; the inferior portion of the pygidium is a little concave and is separated from the upper and convex part by a transverse semicircular ridge; prosternum, lobe distinctly marginate anteriorly, rather coarsely punctate, posteriorly arched, not incised; mesosternum punctate like the prosternum, and immarginate anteriorly; metasternum with smaller and much less thickly-set punctures, lateral stria oblique, median stria fine but faint; anterior tibiæ with seven denticulations, intermediate with six, the three centre ones being close together and having a common base, posterior 4-spinose.

The species is less brilliant and more cylindrical than *T. festivum*, Lew.

*Hab.* Bahia.

*Teretriosoma cingulum*, sp. n.

Cylindricum, viridum, nitidum; antennis pedibusque piceis; metasterno stria laterali semicirculari.

L. 2 mill.

Cylindrical, bluish green, shining above, nearly black beneath; head little convex between the eyes, evenly and closely punctured; thorax, stria complete, moderately strong at the sides, feebly sinuate, and very fine behind the head, punctured like the head, but the punctures are less closely set on the disk in front of the scutellum; elytra without striæ, punctured evenly like the disk of the thorax; the propygidium and pygidium are closely punctured, the pygidium being moderately convex; prosternum coarsely punctate, rather deeply incised at the base; mesosternum somewhat acutely produced in front, with anterior stria complete; the lateral stria of the metasternum is semicircular, well marked, and passes outwards behind the coxæ, the median line is obsolete; anterior tibiæ 6-7-dentate, intermediate 4-dentate.

This species is more cylindrical than *T. virens*, Mars.; the scape of the antennæ is without hair, and the prosternum and mesosternum are narrower, with the anterior marginal stria of the mesosternum well defined, not obscurely so as in *T. virens*.

*Hab.* Bahia.

*Teretriosoma nigrescens*, sp. n.

Subcylindricum, nigrum, nitidum, undique leviter punctatum; prosterno inciso; mesosterno marginato; antennis pedibusque piceo-rufis.

L. 2 mill.

Cylindrical, black, shining; head slightly convex between the eyes, covered with small punctures not thickly set, clypeus broad, slightly convex, and rounded off anteriorly; thorax slightly sinuous laterally, stria complete, punctures sparsely set, rather fine on the sides and on the disk, but large in front of the scutellum, without a scutellar impression; elytra evenly punctured throughout, with a posthumeral spot smooth, one short oblique stria at base; propygidium transverse, and with the pygidium evenly punctulate, the pygidium convex; prosternum coarsely but not thickly punctate, distinctly incised at the base; mesosternum correspondingly acute anteriorly and similarly punctate, with a well-marked marginal stria; the oblique lateral stria of the metasternum, as seen in *T. virens* and others, is absent, and the median line also; legs pitchy red; anterior tibiæ 7-8-dentate, intermediate 5-spinose, posterior 3-spinose; antennæ without pubescence.

This species is rather larger than *T. Grouvellei*, and the punctuation of the upper surface is much finer than in any other species at present described.

*Hab.* Guanajuato, Mexico.

*Teretriosoma Grouvellei*, sp. n.

Cylindricum, nigrum, nitidum, undique punctatum; mesosterno obscure marginato; pygidio convexo.

L. vix 2 mill.

Cylindrical, black, shining, wholly punctate; antennæ without pubescence, scape angulate in the middle of the upper edge; forehead slightly convex, clypeus flat; thorax, stria entire and well marked at the sides, but very fine behind the head, rather closely punctured, without a scutellar fovea; elytra also evenly and somewhat closely punctured throughout, not differing in the region of the scutellum; propygidium and pygidium more densely punctate, latter convex; prosternum coarsely punctate, the anterior lobe distinctly marginate, feebly impressed between the coxæ, and arched at base; mesosternum obtuse, anteriorly with marginal stria complete but obscure, coarsely punctate, so also is the metasternum; metasternal median line obsolete; tibiæ, intermediate 5-dentate, one small tooth near the base, two conspicuous in

the middle, two at the apex small and close together, posterior 4-spinose; antennæ and legs pitchy black.

I have dedicated this species to my friend Mons. Antoine Grouvelle, whose work in the Cucujidæ and other families is well known, and to whom I am much indebted for many novelties in this family.

*Hab.* Bahia.

• *Teretriosoma plumicornis*, sp. n.

Cylindricum, viridum, nitidum, punctatum: mesosterno stria sub-integra; capite subtus, antennis pedibusque rufis.  
L.  $2\frac{1}{4}$  mill.

Cylindrical, bluish green, shining; head rather closely punctured and transversely convex, mandibles, head beneath, and abdominal segments reddish; thorax similarly punctured in front and on disk, punctures larger at the base, no scutellar fovea, lateral stria strong, fine but clear behind the head; elytra without striæ, punctures rather more densely set apically, transversely impressed near the base; propygidium densely punctulate; pygidium gibbose above, feebly concave in the inferior half and throughout punctulate like the propygidium; prosternum feebly arched at the base, closely punctate; mesosternum feebly and obtusely produced, stria not quite complete anteriorly, punctate like the prosternum; lateral stria of the metasternum well marked and oblique, no median line; antennæ and legs red, scape pilose; anterior and intermediate tibiæ 7-dentate.

This insect is smaller and relatively narrower than *T. virens*, and the head and abdominal segments are red beneath. The lateral stria of the metasternum is also less oblique and stronger. The median line of the metasternum in *T. virens* is clearly visible but extremely fine.

*Hab.* British Honduras.

*Teretriosoma pilicornis*, sp. n.

Subcylindricum, viridum, nitidum; antennis pedibusque rufis; propygidio pygidioque dense punctatis; mesosterno immarginato.  
L.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mill.

Subcylindrical, bluish green, shining, antennæ and legs dull red, the scape bearing whitish hair on the upper edge; head convex between the eyes, not closely punctured; thorax, marginal stria complete, punctures rather closely set on the anterior angles, a little sparse on the disk, larger at the base, no scutellar fovea; elytra punctured evenly throughout the

dorsal region, finer and closer at the apex, bases with a transverse impression, no striae; propygidium and pygidium densely punctured, punctures finer than those on the elytra; pygidium transversely gibbous above and slightly impressed inferiorly; prosternum closely punctate, feebly arched at the base; mesosternum more sparsely punctate, punctures rather large; metasternum with a distinct median line, lateral stria oblique; anterior tibiae 7-dentate, intermediate 7-8-dentate, the centre tooth in the latter is somewhat isolated.

This species is known from *T. virens* by the absence of a marginal stria on the mesosternum. The genus *Teretriosoma* now contains twenty-two species.

*Hab.* Central America.

*Trypanæus rostratus*, sp. n.

Cylindricus, niger, nitidus; *T. spinigero* proxime affinis at robustior; elytris levibus.

L.  $5\frac{1}{2}$ –6 mill.

Cylindrical, black, shining, tarsi pitchy red.

♂. Head with two conspicuous tubercles over the eyes, the base of each is carried forward as a carina towards the apex of the rostrum; before the apex is reached the carinae join and the extremity of the rostrum is elevated; in small examples the rostrum is not thickened at the end; in the middle of the rostrum there is a straight, well-defined carina, with a longitudinal sulcus on each side of it; between the two ocular tubercles the head is lightly scooped out in a semi-circular outline; thorax sparsely punctured, anterior angles a little prominent; behind the neck are two obtuse tubercles rather close together, the marginal stria ceases in front of the tubercles; elytra nearly smooth, the punctuation being very fine and sparse; pygidium and propygidium distinctly and rather closely punctate, the former bearing flavous hair at the apex; the prosternum is incised at the base and margined with a fine stria on each side, the striae are rounded off and meet anteriorly; the mesosternum is feebly and sparsely punctured, with a stria at the sides, which is evanescent in front; the metasternum has a well-marked median line and is punctured similarly to, but more distinctly than, the thorax. L. cum rostro  $6\frac{1}{2}$  mill.

The female has the rostrum feebly punctured, head a little impressed between the eyes, without tubercles or carinae; thorax, stria interrupted at the points corresponding to the tubercles in the male; the thoracic punctures are much larger, especially before the scutellum; the elytra are somewhat similar to those in

the male; the pygidium is obtusely produced, and the punctures on it and on the propygidium are finer than those in the male; the prosternum and mesosternum agree in both sexes, but the metasternum is much more coarsely and thickly punctured in the female; the fore tibiae in both sexes have five or six strong teeth on the outer edge and a large tooth on the inner side near the base, which is very conspicuous in the male, but shorter and more obtuse in the female; in repose the large tooth rests in a femoral cavity. L.  $5\frac{1}{2}$  mill.

*Hab.* Pern.

*Trypanæus plagiatas*, sp. n.

Cylindricus, niger, nitidus; pronoto tuberculato; elytris rufo-maculatis; metasterno antice in medio sulcato.

L.  $2\frac{3}{4}$  mill.

Cylindrical, black, shining, lateral margin of the thorax at base, outer margin of the elytra, and a broad band (diffused rather than well defined) behind the scutellum, but not reaching the sides of the wing-case, red; male without ocular tubercles; the rostrum is parallel at the sides and terminates in an obtuse point, the outer margin has a fine carina, and a median ridge is just visible, the interstices are shining and smooth; thorax long, parallel and sparsely punctate at the sides, punctulate on the disk, and nearly smooth before the scutellum; behind the neck, about a fourth part down the thorax, is a small tubercle; the elytra are finely and sparsely punctulate, with a red band, widest at the suture; propygidium and pygidium rather densely punctate; prosternum bistriate laterally, striae joining in front, almost truncate at both ends; mesosternum arcuate at sides, laterally striate, obtuse anteriorly; metasternum with a remarkably deep sulcus in front, which occupies about one third of its entire length.

♀. Forehead and rostrum somewhat uneven, rostrum faintly impressed longitudinally, punctures much scattered in the middle, clustered over the eyes; thorax evenly but not closely punctured; elytra smooth at the base, punctulate apically and partly up the suture; propygidium and pygidium evenly punctured, pygidium elongate, obtusely produced, convex above, and beneath the apex is hollowed out; the three sternal plates agree with those of the male.

The hinder tibiae in both sexes are triangularly dilated.

*Hab.* Rio Janeiro.

*Trypanæus fasciatus*, sp. n.

Cylindricus, niger, nitidus; pronoto bituberculato; elytris rufo-fasciatis.

L.  $3-3\frac{1}{4}$  mill.

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Cylindrical, black, shining, with a red band across the elytra before the base.

♂. Head and rostrum opaque, latter robust, parallel and carinate at the sides, obtusely pointed in front, ocular tubercle well marked; thorax evenly punctured anteriorly and at the sides, more sparsely and more finely punctured before the scutellum, behind the neck are two small tubercles set together, anterior angles reddish; elytra sparsely punctulate, punctures closest at apex and near the suture, before the base there is a rather broad red band; pygidium rugosely and densely punctured; prosternum carinated at the sides; mesosternum arched in front, bistriate; metasternum sulcate in the middle anteriorly; posterior tibiæ triangular and dilated. L. 3 mill.

♀. Head opaque, feebly punctured, ocular tubercle very small; thorax evenly punctate throughout; pygidium rather closely punctured, moderately produced and obtuse at the apex. L.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  mill.

This species resembles *T. plagiatus*, but it is more robust, with the rostrum broader and extending laterally in the males outside the carinæ; the two thoracic and the ocular tubercles also distinguish it from the preceding species, and in the female the pygidium is much shorter.

*Hab.* Bahia.

*Trypeticus Grouvellei*, Mars. Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr. (6) iii. p. 68  
(*tabaciglicens*, Mars., ♂, l. c.).

The above names represent the sexes of one species, and I propose to retain the first for it, as Marseul gave the female the precedence in his paper, and also because I think it likely that Marseul's leading idea at the time of writing his descriptions was to dedicate a species to his friend from whom the specimens came. I think it well to adopt the name of *Trypeticus* suggested by Marseul for the eastern forms of *Trypanæus* which have a prosternum truncate at both ends; and I have done so in this paper.

*Trypeticus obeliscus*, sp. n.

Elongatus, cylindricus, angustatus, piceus, nitidus; capite inter oculos striato; pronoto distincte punctato, angulis elytrisque marginalibus testaceis; prosterno bistriato.

L.  $2\frac{1}{8}$  mill.

♂. Cylindrical, narrow, piceous, angles of the thorax rounded off anteriorly, and these, with the margins of the elytra, are testaceous; head transversely convex before the neck, with a straight stria between the eyes which divides the forehead from the rostrum; the eyes are prominent, almost wholly seen from above, and nearly circular in outline; the

rostrum is oblong, truncate at the base, margins narrowly elevated, feebly punctulate on the surface, the anterior edge is very feebly reflexed and feebly emarginate; thorax striate at the sides, very distinctly and somewhat closely punctured, except in front of the scutellum, which has a very narrow irregular space smooth, behind the neck there is a short and fine line; the elytra are finely punctured with similar density, with a narrow margin at the bases and sutures smooth; the propygidium and pygidium are somewhat closely punctured, the latter is convex on its upper surface; prosternum feebly punctured, and it widens out a little anteriorly, truncate at the base, bistriate, striæ parallel; the mesosternum is wider, also feebly punctate, lateral stria straight and rather deep; metasternum less visibly punctate, median line well marked; legs and antennæ flavous, anterior and intermediate tibiæ 5-dentate, posterior tibiæ short and a little dilated.

*Hab.* Sumatra.

*Trypeticus minutulus*, sp. n.

Filiformis, brunneus, nitidus: affinis præcedenti at minor et angustior; pronoto tenuiter punctulato; elytris sublævibus.

L. vix 2 mill.

♂. Filiform, brown, shining, under surface, angles of the thorax, and edges of the elytra testaceous; head very similar to the last species, but much narrower, with eyes less prominent; rostrum also similar; thorax very finely punctate, anterior angles lightly produced, stria at sides only; elytra with punctures almost obsolete, also the propygidium; pygidium convex on the upper surface, visibly punctulate; prosternum oblong, striate at the sides, truncate at both ends; mesosternum half as broad again, equal to it in length, with similar striæ, both feebly punctate; mesosternum smooth, median line fine; anterior and intermediate tibiæ 5-dentate, posterior not dilated in the same degree as in *T. obeliscus*.

This species differs from *T. obeliscus* in being smaller, filiform, with thorax very finely punctured and not rounded off anteriorly, pygidium more finely punctured, and by the form of the posterior tibiæ. Both species are, however, allied, with the eyes prominent and the head narrowed behind the eyes. The frontal striæ, transverse and straight between the eyes, is also a remarkable character in each.

*Hab.* Sumatra.

*Onthophilus punctisternum*, sp. n.

Orbicularis, convexus, opacus, setosus; meso- metasternoque profunde et grosse punctato; elytris 10-costatis.

L.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mill.

Orbicular, opaque, setose; head with a carina on each side

commencing behind the eye and joining one another anteriorly, enclosing a triangular space, which is smooth in front and rugose behind; before the neck are three costæ, the median one much the longest; thorax, lateral margin elevated, with a conspicuous carina on each side which corresponds to the second elytral costa; behind the neck are four shortened costæ placed at equal distances; elytra have 5 setose costæ, the two sutural being close together and less raised than the others, the interstices have two rows of very large punctures, interspaces smooth; propygidium and pygidium very rugose; prosternum, the sides are carinate, the carinæ are not sinuous, but approach a little anteriorly, at the base there is a round shallow impression; the mesosternum is bisinuate in front, with a roughly fashioned fovea of irregular outline at each anterior angle, it is not distinct from the metasternum, and both are deeply pitted with large round punctures, not thickly nor regularly set; the median line of the metasternum is fine and interrupted by the punctures.

This species resembles *O. costipennis*, Fähr.; the deep and round punctures in the sterna are a distinguishing character.

*Hab.* Zanzibar (Bagamoyo, Raffray).

*Onthophilus bipartitus*, Lew.—On further examining a series of this species I find that it is distinct from *O. costipennis*, Fähr.

*Colonides parvulus*, sp. n.

Ovalis, niger, subopacus, pedibus rufis; fronte excavata; pronoto lateribus elevatis, punctatis; elytris striis 1<sup>a</sup>–4<sup>m</sup> integris, suturali postice obsoleta; propygidio transversim prominulo; tibiis dilatatis. L. 1½ mill.

Oval, black, somewhat opaque, legs reddish; head carinate over the eyes, longitudinally excavated in the middle, sides of excavation raised; thorax anteriorly as wide as long, base a third wider, somewhat closely punctured throughout, sides a little elevated, with a shallow sulcus within the lateral margin, commencing behind the anterior angle and widest near the middle, scutellar fovea feebly impressed; elytra punctate like the thorax, striæ 1–4 complete and strong, with the interstices depressed, giving the striæ a raised appearance, all are parallel to each other and a little bowed, the fourth at the base approaches the sutural, sutural straight and wider than the others anteriorly, apically evanescent; propygidium punctulate and apically built up and projecting over the pygidium; pygidium feebly convex, closely but not densely punctured; prosternum, the keel is narrow, flat, incised at base, anterior lobe minutely and rugosely punctate; mesosternum produced anteriorly, bisinuous, transverse stria fine, straight, feebly crenulate, and on each side it merges into a strong and very conspicuous

straight carina, which continues across the metasternum until it has passed the hind coxæ; at the mesosternal suture there is a line of somewhat coarse punctures, in the metasternum on each side close within the carina is a row of five or six small foveæ; the suture again between the metasternum and first segment of the abdomen is punctate, the segment itself being finely punctulate on the surface; all the tibiæ are dilated, anterior pair obscurely dentate on the outer edge, posterior and intermediate obtusely angulate before the bases.

*Hab.* Mexico.

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L.—*Description of a new Scincoid Lizard from North-western Australia.* By G. A. BOULENGER.

*Lygosoma Walkeri.*

Section *Rhodona*. Body much elongate; limbs very weak, didactyle; distance between end of snout and fore limb contained twice and a half to three times in the distance between axilla and groin. Snout obtusely conical. Eye very small. Lower eyelid with an undivided transparent disk. Nostril pierced in the anterior part of a large nasal, which forms a suture with its fellow behind the rostral; frontonasal twice as broad as long, forming a broad suture with the frontal; præfrontals small and widely separated; frontal broader than the supraocular region, in contact with the first and second supraoculars; three supraoculars, second largest; five supraciliaries; frontoparietals small, fused to a single shield, which is much shorter than the interparietal; parietals forming a suture behind the interparietal; three pairs of nuchals; fourth upper labial entering the orbit. Ear-opening distinct, but very small. Twenty smooth scales round the middle of the body, dorsals largest. A pair of enlarged præanals. Fore limb as long as the mouth; hind limb as long as the distance between the ear and the fore limb; second toe more than twice as long as first. Tail thick. Greyish above, each scale with a black dot, which is largest on the fourth scale from the mid-dorsal line; lips with black dots; lower parts whitish, tail with black dots.

	millim.
Total length.....	113
Head.....	9
Width of head.....	6
Body.....	51
Fore limb.....	5
Hind limb.....	9
Tail (reproduced).....	53

Specimens from Roebuck Bay and Condillac Island, North-west Australia, were presented to the British Museum by Mr. J. J. Walker.